

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 88.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2017.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

A SOCIAL VIEW

Rear Admiral Beardslee on Life
in Hawaii.

HE POINTS OUT PILIKIAS

Analysis of Population—The Old Order and
the New—Half-Castes—An-
nexation Day.

PILIKIAS.

(Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S.
N., Retired, in October North Ameri-
can Review.)

The title is an Hawaiian word, a
very expressive and comprehensive
one. Its meaning is troubles—troub-
le of all degrees, big and little, short and
lasting. Has death taken from a man



L. A. BEARDSLEE.

a loved one, or has a man simply met
with slight misfortune; in either case
he "has a pilikia." As pilikia need
be neither great nor lasting, the term
seems a suitable one to characterize
the various impediments and obstacles
which must be encountered and over-
come by the United States in its pro-
cess of assimilating into orthodox citi-
zenship, in which we shall govern
them by and with their own consent,
the heterogeneous lot of new relations
that we have acquired by our annexa-
tion of the Hawaiian Republic.

This Republic was one in which mag-
nificent distances prevailed. Its peo-
ple were and are scattered over eight
islands, widely separated by deep and
frequently rough channels, crossed by
no cable, and communication between
them is difficult. These people, ac-
cording to the latest census—that of
1896—number 109,000, racially grouped
as follows:

Natives	31,000
Half-breeds	8,500
Japanese	24,000
Portuguese	15,000
Chinese	21,000
English	2,500
German	1,400
Other nations	1,500
And of Americans but	3,086

The numbers, especially of the Jap-
anese, have undoubtedly increased
largely since the census was made.

It will be quite a difficult matter to
harmonize these varying elements of
population. Fortunately, in regard to
a very large proportion, it will not be
necessary to do so. It is probable that
a great alteration in the status of the
Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese will
not be attempted. The Japanese and
Chinese are scattered over all of the
islands, working the sugar cane. They
will remain subjects of their own Gov-
ernments, act as those Governments
representatives, and questions that may
arise in regard to their status will be
settled between their countries and
ours, by diplomacy. There is little fear
of a combination between them. They
are antagonistic to each other. In Ho-
nolulu a few of the better class of
Japanese are lawyers, physicians,
teachers, editors, printers, merchants
and artificers.

A greater proportion of the Portu-
guese have colonized in Honolulu, se-
lecting high and almost useless land,
on the approach to Punahoa and the
mountains. They now own many cosy
cottages, covered with flowers and
vines, a church and schools, and they
have nearly monopolized certain
branches of agriculture. They supply
all Honolulu with flowers. Their in-
terests are cared for by a diplomatic
agent, and there is no fear of their
joining forces with the Japanese and
Chinamen.

Eliminating these three races, which
I have grouped together on account of
their numerical preponderance, we
have but 56,000 people to manage. A
further elimination of the 3,000 Ameri-
cans reduces the number to less than
half of the actual population of the
islands. We have remaining but 53,000
possible citizens.

But of the Americans, English, Ger-
mans and other nations—8,200 in all—
quite a number must be classed with
the half-breeds, for they are the hus-
bands of the half-breed women, the
fathers of their children, and thus sub-
ject to their influence. Allow, there-
fore, for two years' natural in-
crease and for this addition, the half-
breeds may be considered as being at
least ten thousand strong.

It should be said that, except an
official document, the term
"half-breed" should not be used. There
are half-breeds, referred to as such,
but they are of the lower class, crosses
between Asiatics, South Sea Islanders,
and other disreputables, and Kanaka
women of low degree.

The race in regard to which it is
proposed to give some facts, call
themselves, and are called by those
who respect them, half-white. In
which term the word "half" has lost
its numerical significance and might
better be rendered part. Half-breed is
an offensive term, half-white is not.

It is probable that a large propor-
tion of the English, German and other
nations will remain true to their own
countries and that they will, as in our
other cities, be simply foreigners living
with us, obedient to our laws, but
not claiming citizenship.

With these eliminations accomplish-
ed, we have but about 49,000 people
from whom pilikia may be expected,
and that is about the number of native
and half-breeds. If we can obtain
their consent to be governed by us, the
problem is solved, and the principles
announced in our Declaration of Inde-
pendence maintained.

That we have not obtained the full
and free consent of these people
seems to be a fact. Circumstances
which occurred on and before Annexa-
tion Day, the twelfth of last August,
indicate this very strongly. A short
time before, protests against annexa-
tion had been filed with both Gov-
ernments, by political societies. On the
day when annexation was consummat-
ed, of the great number of the best of
Honolulu people who, through social
or official standing, were entitled to
places on the great platform built on
the steps of the executive building—
formerly the palace of Hawaii's mon-
archs—to witness and participate in
the ceremonies, but one of the three
principal classes into which Honolulu
people are divided was present in any
force, those, namely, who affiliated
with or supported the party of which
the Government was formed. The other
parties, the natives and half-Whites,
and the Royalists, took no part, and
among them were people whose official
and social standing are such that
their absence could not have been the
result of accident. There were at the
time in Honolulu the ex-Queen Liliu-
okalani, the ex-Dowager Queen Kapi-
olani, the ex-Princess Kaiulani, and in
the list I have before me as I write, I
cannot find their names nor the name
of any of the prominent Royalists, nor
of a Hawaiian not attached to the
Government.

The band of Hawaiian daimies who
were to have lowered for the last time
the Hawaiian flag, as the Government
band played for the last time officially
the Hawaiian song, would not lower
it. The band refused to play the song,
and loud weeping was the only music
contributed by the natives. Very evi-
dently, there was discord, and, as evi-
dently, the breach which had been
made by the events of 1893 was not yet
healed, the opposing factions into
which the Hawaiian people had then
been split had not coalesced. Beyond
question, a large body of those who
were to be governed did not consent to
the new government.

Undoubtedly, there were many dif-
ferent reasons for this unhappy state
of affairs. The object of this paper is
to point out and discuss one of these
reasons; others may be touched upon
incidentally.

The Hawaiian loves and hates
strongly. He loves his country, his
monarchy, the throne, and him or her
who occupies it. Whatever may be the
sovereign's character, he is loyal to
his monarch. They loved and were
loyal to their late queen, whom, what-
ever may have been charged against
her as faults, or even crimes, they con-
sidered a good woman and a good
queen, for she was intelligent, quick-
ly, dignified and charitable. They did
not believe that she had committed
any wrong. To them, even if admitted,
the faults charged were venial, even
virtues. There was a universal feeling
that when she was dethroned she
was wronged, and throughout the land
prayers to the true God, and to the
false gods, were offered for her res-
toration.

A vast majority of the half-whites
shared the views of their Hawaiian
relatives. Many of them were in sym-
pathy with those who attempted by
revolution to restore the queen. Some
joined those in revolt and quite a
number contributed funds. Clearly all
of the natives, including the half-
whites, were firmly convinced that
their Government had been taken away
from them by violence without cause,
and most of them think so to this
day.

I have just received a letter from an
educated Hawaiian lady, a teacher,
a member of one of the few native fam-
ilies who gave their allegiance to the
Provisional Government. She writes
under date of August 19 from Maui:
"Well, our islands are annexed; but
the bitter feelings of the Hawaiians
are still the same, and they still hope
for the queen to be back on the throne.
I feel very bad for them, but there is
no way of giving them a plain explana-
tion."

In addition to the reasons which
they share with the natives, the half-
whites, especially the ladies of the up-
per class, have a reason peculiarly
their own, which actuates them strong-
ly in their opposition to annexation
and which, although based on hypo-
thesis alone, has strength. This is the
apprehension that when, as a result of
annexation, there is an influx of Amer-
ican people, society will be first
disorganized, and in its reorganization
they will suffer the loss of social pos-
sibilities.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

A SEWER SYSTEM

Board of Health Recommends Build-
ing at Once.

STRONG RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Reports on Camps Made By Board
Members—McKinley in Good
Shape—From Dr. Alvarez.

A meeting of the Board of Health
was held yesterday afternoon. Presi-
dent Simon presiding. Present—Dr.
Emerson, Day and Wood, Executive
Officers Reynolds and L. D. Keilpie.
Dr. Monsarrat was not present having
gone to Kauai to examine beef cattle
reported to have tuberculosis and will
report to the Board at the next meet-
ing.

Dr. A. M. Sinclair tendered his resig-
nation as Government physician at
Waianae which was accepted.

The question of not allowing plants
with soil upon them to be shipped to
the Island of Molokai was discussed
and the action of Mr. Reynolds in pre-
venting taro tops from being landed
there was approved, as at present the
blight has not effected the taro which
is being cultivated at the Settlement.

Dr. Wm. L. Ludlow who has been
connected with the Navy during the
present war made application for an
appointment as Government physician.
In his application to the Board he
states that he is a graduate from the
University of the City of New York of
1893. The application was ordered
filed.

Some of the local druggists have
complained to the Board that the pa-
tience is not being distributed in the
purchasing of supplies which the Board
requires. Secretary Wilcox was in-
structed to notify the Government phy-
sicians that all requisitions for supplies
must be made to the Board hereafter
and that body will direct where they
are to be purchased.

Dr. Wood submitted the report of
the investigation of the sanitary con-
dition at Camps Otis and McKinley
which was made by Geo. W. Smith and
himself Sunday. They found that the
Camps are in a much better sanitary
condition, the sinks having been im-
proved. Camp Otis the doctor says is
not in as good condition as McKinley,
that the latter camp is really in an
excellent condition. Both camps have
been cleaned up generally during the
past few days. After the doctor had
finished with the report upon the
camps he turned his attention to the
city sewerage system. The doctor
claims that the system is not in proper
condition and offered the follow-
ing resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The population of Hono-
lulu is rapidly increasing and many
new residences are being erected with-
in the city limits, and
Whereas, The present system of ex-
cavation of cesspools for the reception
of all sewage and other waste is a
source of great danger to the public
health, and

Whereas, Plans and specifications
have been secured by the Government
and the money appropriated by the
Legislature for the erection of a sewer-
age system in Honolulu,
Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the
Board of Health urge upon the Min-
ister of the Interior the necessity for
prompt action in establishing a sewer-
age system.

Dr. Emerson in support of Dr.
Wood's resolution said that some ac-
tion should have been taken which ten-
dered toward the betterment of the
sewerage system. Dr. Day also favored
the resolution and said that he re-
gretted that the Government had neg-
lected to provide sufficient means to
make the system what is should be.

A motion was made and carried to
send a copy of the resolution to the
Minister of the Interior.

President Smith read the names of
several Government physicians who
had failed to make their monthly re-
ports and instructed the Secretary to
remind them of the oversight.

Dr. Monsarrat's report for week en-
ding October 26, showed that 153 bul-
locks, 46 calves, 236 sheep and 141 hogs
had been killed for the local market.

Dr. Alvarez, superintendent of the
Kalahele station submitted the following:
Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the
Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—While attending the Lep-
rosy Conference in Berlin last October
I took particular notice of a paper en-
titled "The bacillus of leprosy in the hu-
man system at different periods of its
growth."

Dr. Herman claims that the young

bacilli of leprosy do not always retain
the red color when washed in a 30 per
cent solution of nitric acid.

Hitherto all leprologists taught that
the bacilli of leprosy could be distin-
guished from many other bacilli by
the fact that they were not decolorized
by strong solutions of mineral acids.

For several months after my return
to the Kalahele Laboratory last Decem-
ber, I prepared hundreds of cover-slips
which, upon examination, revealed
only red-stained bacilli. I did not feel
discouraged, however, but continued
the search until I succeeded in demon-
strating beyond doubt, the existence of
bacilli of leprosy which are entirely de-
colorized when washed in solutions of
25 per cent of sulphuric acid or in 30
per cent of nitric acid.

At the last meeting of the Committee
on the Treatment of Leprosy, I exhib-
ited cover slips showing both red and
decolorized bacilli side by side in the
same cover slip, and I have at present
still better preparations in the labora-
tory than those seen by the commit-
tee.

I have never found the decolorized
bacilli in old tubercles or ulcerating
surfaces. They are found only in re-
cent eruptions or new nodules and are
probably the young or active bacilli,
while the bacilli which hold the color
are probably old and inert.

This discovery may serve to explain
the many failures in producing pure
cultures in artificial media. If the ex-
perimenters inoculate his tubes from
old tubercles he must not expect to
raise colonies from bacilli, which, if
not dead, have lost their power of re-
production; and, if he found colonies
of bacilli in his tubes which did not re-
tain the stain, he would naturally
throw them away. I have often dis-
carded such growths, regarding them
as contaminations, because they did
not respond to the test of resisting de-
coloration with mineral acids. It is
more than probable that some were
pure cultures of bacilli of leprosy.

I have lately obtained growths of
bacilli resembling those of leprosy in
blood serum, which I hope after fur-
ther investigation will prove to be ba-
cilli of leprosy. These bacilli are de-
colorized by mineral acids, and the
growth is almost invisible. The only
sign of growth is a glazed appearance
of the surface inoculated. They ap-
pear to grow only on the surface of
the serum and do not form separate
colonies. A mongoose inoculated with
these bacilli showed slight paralysis of
the hind legs and died a few days
after, but the examination of his body
did not reveal the cause of death. All
his organs seemed to be healthy.

Further experiments will be neces-
sary to determine positively the na-
ture of these cultures.

Respectfully submitted,
L. F. ALVAREZ, M. D.,
Supt. of the Kalahele Experimental Hos-
pital for the treatment of Leprosy.
Honolulu, October 25th, 1898.

An executive session was held by the
Board.

COL. MAC ARTHUR.

Friend of Hawaii and Budget Editor

Dead.
Col. Charles L. MacArthur, the veter-
an editor of The Troy Northern
Budget of Troy, N. Y., died at his home
in that city October 12, 1898. He en-
tered the newspaper field at the age of
17, editing a weekly paper at Carthage,
Jefferson County, N. Y. The venture
was not a successful one and he went
west where he was connected with the
leading papers in Chicago, Milwaukee,
St. Louis and other of the large cities
west of the Mississippi river.

In 1847, Col. MacArthur went to
Troy and became part owner of the
Daily Budget which was at that time
the leading Democratic organ of North-
ern New York. During the slavery
agitation the Budget co-operated with
the Free Soil wing of the Democratic
party and its course had much to do
with the creation and growth of the
Republican party. With the ex-
ception of an interval of eight
years he was the editor and part or
sole proprietor of the Troy Northern
Budget for more than half a century.

Col. MacArthur served through the
Civil war with great honor and was
three times promoted for faithful and
meritorious service.

Col. MacArthur has visited the Ha-
waiian Islands and was always a friend
to annexation. His paper, the Troy
Northern Budget was one of the
strongest advocates of the cause and
the people of Hawaii can in some
measure attribute its final accomplish-
ment to the efforts of that paper in its
behalf.

Paying for Ships.

Philadelphia advices say that nearly
\$1,000,000 in gold coin was paid out of
the Sub-treasury there recently on the
largest check ever presented there for
sight payment. The check was drawn
to the order of the International Nav-
igation Company by the Treasurer of
the United States for the amount of
\$1,475,000. This sum is the rental for
the four ocean steamers of the Ameri-
can Line chartered by the Government
at the beginning of the Spanish war.
The amount is approximately \$12,000 a
day, or \$3,600 for each vessel.

Troopships in the Pacific were secur-
ed at an average of \$1,000 per day to
take troops to Manila.

A NEW MINISTER

Jutaro Komura En Route to the
United States.

SUCCESSOR OF TORU NOGHI

Has Been a Supreme Court Justice
at Home—Speaks of Japan
and Hawaii.

A passenger by the Belgic is Jutaro
Komura successor to Toru Noghi as
Japanese Minister to the United States.

The new Minister was born in Taka-
nabe, Hyogo, in 1853, and was one of
the students whom the lord of that
feud sent to the Kaiser-Gakko, pioneer
of the present Tokyo University, for
study just prior to the surrender of the
feud by all the feudal princes. He was
afterward sent to America in the cap-
acity of official student, and studied law
at Harvard, taking the degree of LL. B.
in 1875 and remaining for post-grad-
uate study until 1882, when he returned
home and became attached to the Court
of Appeals of Osaka, being advanced
to a bench in the Supreme Court the
following year. He was afterward
secretary of the Foreign Office and for
five years served as director of the
Translation Bureau. In 1894 he was
transferred to the head secretaryship
of the Japanese Legation in China.

When the Japanese Minister to Peking,
Mr. Otori, was obliged to withdraw
upon the declaration of war between
the two countries he left the legation
in charge of Mr. Komura, and the lat-
ter for nine months sustained the de-
licate position of a diplomatic officer in
charge of a legation situated in a coun-
try which was making active prepara-
tions to wage war upon his own. Dur-
ing the war he held the post of Gov-
ernor of the Chinese province of An-
tung while it was under Japanese oc-
cupation. Returning home, he became
successively political director of the
Foreign Office and Minister Resident
to Corea, again displaying great dis-
cretion and wisdom during the Korean
upheaval. So signal were his services
during this period that in 1896 he was
rewarded with the post of Minister
Plenipotentiary to Corea. Three
months later he was recalled and ap-
pointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, an office which he resigns to
come to America.

Mr. Komura's successor in the Jap-
anese Foreign Office is Dr. Kazuo Ha-
toyama, a Harvard student of remark-
able ability, who in 1881 took most
brilliant rank as a post-graduate of
that university, with the degree of D.
C. L. His succession to his present
office is regarded by his admirers as
involving a considerable sacrifice on
his part, but in compensation it is be-
lieved that he will be conceded a vir-
tually free hand in the control of
foreign affairs.

Mr. Jutaro Komura is a suave gen-
tleman who has heard much of Hawaii
and who asked many questions con-
cerning the country. He said the "in-
demnities incident" was closed entirely.
The new minister recommends highly
the Honolulu resident representative
of his government and says a consulate
will be maintained here indefinitely.
Mr. Jutaro Komura says immigration
to Hawaii of the Mikado's subjects has
the full sanction of the Japanese Gov-
ernment.

RECEPTION TO MISS ROSE.

It is to Be Given By Minister and
Mrs. Cooper.

There is to be a grand fete on Mon-
day evening next at the new home of
Minister Cooper in Manoa valley. This
will be the first large social affair at
the spacious and handsome mansion
of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Minister and Mrs. Cooper are to give
a public reception in honor of Miss
Anna Rose, the Hawaiian young lady
who received so much attention while
in the States recently to act as Queen
for the great carnival at Topeka, Kas.
Miss Rose will leave on Tuesday next
for her home at Hilo, Hawaii.

A number of prominent citizens and
society people had felt that there
should be some recognition in Hono-
lulu of Miss Rose, both on her own ac-
count and as an acknowledgment to
the people of Kansas who sent all the
way to Hawaii to secure a Queen for
their greatest festival. The matter was
taken in hand yesterday by Minister
and Mrs. Cooper. For the occasion
there will be a bus service from the
Tram line terminus to the residence
of Minister Cooper.

AT THE \$50 MARK

Upward Course of Hawaiian Commercial Here.

CANE AREA TO BE EXTENDED

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Acres of New Land—Pumps Ordered. Mr. Lowrie to Take Charge.

Whatever may be the cause and movement of Hawaiian Commercial (Spreckelsville Plantation) stock in San Francisco, there is marked activity in the security here in Honolulu. The last quotation from the Coast (San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange) was \$45.50 on the 22nd of October. A week or ten days before that, when the stock was \$42.50 bid and \$43 asked in San Francisco, a sale was made here at \$45. This transaction was in 530 shares and the purchaser was a man identified with one of the large plantations on this island, but not the manager of the estate with which he is connected. It is a somewhat peculiar, but perhaps a perfectly natural fact that a considerable quantity of the stock has come to this market. It has been brought by men who anticipated a change and an advance from the knowledge of likelihood of the property or control of the corporation changing hands through the operations of the Spreckels boys on the Stock and Bond Exchange at San Francisco. None of the stock bought on the Coast by Jas. B. Castle and his associates is on the market here. It is not probable that any of it will be for perhaps years. It is the "swinging" block and will be kept intact for more reasons than the ordinary business causes or situations might suggest.

A sale of Hawaiian Commercial was made in Honolulu yesterday by Broker Harry Armitage at \$50 a share. This is the first local transaction in the security representing the mammoth Maui estate since the sale at \$45. An advance of five points from trade to trade is unusual, to say the least. The stock has a decided upward tendency. It is now known positively that W. J. Lowrie, who has brought Ewa plantation up to its wonderful standard, is to be manager at Spreckelsville. It is the expectation that Mr. Lowrie will in due time bring the yield of the Hawaiian Commercial estate up to 40,000 tons of sugar in a season. The outlook is now clear for 30,000, which will be the greatest on the Islands, though the new Oahu is expected to go over 25,000 tons in a few campaigns. H. P. Baldwin, one of the most successful plantation men of the Islands, is a large owner with J. B. Castle in the controlling interest of Hawaiian Commercial and is to be identified in some measure with the management. Mr. Baldwin has his headquarters on Maui, where he keeps eyes on a couple of plantations. The stock in these estates is away above par. Hawaiian Commercial was at one time sold at \$65 and there does not seem to be any reason why it should not gain to that figure, and it may go above it.

One plain warrant for the rapid or sudden rise in the value of Hawaiian Commercial stock lies in the fact that the cane growing area of the estate is to be largely increased. The company owns between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of rich land just above the line of the big ditch and extending up to an elevation of 450 feet. This land has not heretofore been cultivated. Pumps have been ordered for the irrigation of this new tract and it will be planted so soon as possible. There is an unlimited supply of water available. Altogether, the change in the outlook for Hawaiian Commercial is most favorable and if any amount of the stock gets down here there will be lively trading in it.

FOR RETENTION.

Prominent Men Who Favor Holding the Philippines.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Oct. 21.—Congressman Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, said in a camp-fire speech here tonight: "We must keep the Philippines for the advantage of commerce. Our standing army must be increased to 100,000 men, 40,000 for Cuba, 25,000 for the Philippines, 5,000 for Porto Rico and the remainder for coast defense."

OMAHA, Oct. 21.—At the Liberal Congress of Religion Dr. John Henry Barrows of Chicago, made an address upon "Greater America and Her Mission in Asia." He pleaded for the retention of the Philippines as "a trust for civilization," declaring that Hawaii and the Ladrone and the Philippines are stepping stones for the civilization of Asia with American ideas.

A Military Incident.

One of the volunteer officers, now stationed in Honolulu was given a lesson a short time ago in the time hon-

ored unwritten law amongst soldiers. The officer in question was standing in front of his tent with the ash of a cigar in his mouth, when a private belonging to the regular army passed by and failed to give the customary salute. The officer felt the slight and called the soldier. The private saluted and when questioned said that a soldier was not supposed to salute an officer if the officer had a cigar or cigarette in his mouth, that he had been "called down" twice in his career as a soldier for doing so and did not propose to be caught the third time. The officer looked a bit confused and dismissed his instructor.

Maid Wedding

The Velleman-Hayselden wedding takes place next Monday evening at the church of the Holy Innocents in Lahaina. The steamer Lehua makes a special trip for the guests, sailing from Honolulu Sunday, November 6th, at 6 p. m. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, of the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, will be the officiating priest, assisted by Deacon Ault, of the Lahaina parish.

BUT TWO REMAIN

Civilization Killed Some Bushmen Here Once.

Toured America and Europe—Money Made With Them—Shipped Home From London.

A London dispatch says: On the steamer Duke of Portland which sailed from here for Brisbane, Australia, were the survivors of the aboriginal Australian blacks who for years had toured America and Europe. There are only two of them, a man and a woman. A special house was built for them on deck.

The original band numbered a score or so. They threw the boomerang, danced and sang the corroboree. A showman named Cunningham, got the permission of one of the Australian governments to take these blacks to the World's Fair in Chicago. He made money out of them in a subsequent tour of America and Europe, but one by one the aborigines died. The habits of wearing clothes and sleeping in beds and eating city food was too much for them.

The two survivors, who are now on their way home, were found in the East End of London. They were without money, and had been thrown out of their lodgings into the street. They had been in London a few days only. Their manager deserted them in Sweden, after paying their passage from Stockholm to London. The Agent-General of Queensland, Sir Horace Tozer, came to their aid and secured their passage home. Cunningham had his show in Honolulu when en route to the States and gave several entertainments.

CAN'T BE DISPROVEN.

Honolulu People May Dispute This But They Can't Disprove It.

When a lady allows her opinions to be made public and prefaces them with an introductory sentence like that which follows she must have incontrovertible evidence to back them up. Whatever her neighbors estimate may be of her ideas one thing cannot be disproven, her conviction as far as she is personally concerned cannot be shaken. It certainly is a tribute that anyone interested in an article which has come to Honolulu to stay ought never to lose sight of, and at a time when so many preparations are before the public, all claiming representations that border on the miraculous, it should stiffen the backbone of the timid and prove to the skeptic a hard nut to crack. Read this:

Mrs. E. C. Belcher of 27 Carroll St., Binghampton, says:

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have proven very beneficial. They cured the pains in my back and my condition is improved generally. I suffered for some time with lameness, and soreness across the loins. A friend recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and I got a box at the drug store. Being susceptible to medicine I took but one pill at each meal. The benefit received was prompt and satisfactory. Not only from my own case but from a knowledge of the great benefit this remedy has been to others, I heartily recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to those suffering from backache or any trouble due to inactive or excited kidneys."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

For Bishop Museum.

Mr. A. Wansley, curator of the Bishop Museum, who left with his wife for New Zealand some time ago, is believed to be now cruising among the South Sea Islands and the New Caledonia Group in quest of fresh acquisitions for the collection of the aforesaid institution.

WARNING IS OUT

From Department of Agriculture at Washington.

DESTRUCTIVE PLANT DISEASES

Danger to Hawaii—Strict Quarantine Regulations Advocated. Tropical Production.

(New York Sun).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I deem it of the highest importance that the prospective planters in our new territories be brought to realize the importance of the fact that they are entering a field untouched by the hand of the plant breeder. Tropical plants when once brought under the rational culture which has prevailed in the temperate zones for centuries will compete for supremacy on a scale that is scarcely dreamed of by the unsuspecting farmer and fruit grower. The deciding factor will, I surmise, be proper quarantine regulations of the strictest type to prevent the introduction of that horde of destructive disease which is already making its appearance in other tropical regions, which diseases are as easy to introduce as the cholera or bubonic plague, and are far more difficult to eradicate.

There are now to my personal knowledge, waiting to be imported into our new possession, a serious coffee disease in Guatemala, which would almost certainly ruin the prospects of coffee growing in Hawaii or Porto Rico; a serious insect disease in the Philippines, which already threatens the industry there, or at least causes serious damage; two or more diseases in Java of a dangerous character, and a destructive moth which attacks the fruit of the coffee plant in Borneo. The Fiji Islands have a banana disease which would prove anything but an acceptable heritage to our banana plantations. Japanese corn or maize harbors a serious mildew, and its mangoes, those peaches of the tropics, a species of most destructive curculio.

The vanilla disease of the Seychelles Islands should be by all means kept out of Porto Rico and Hawaii, where this new culture has every prospect of success, and the rice insects of India, as well as the Javanese scorch disease of sugar cane, would be anything but acceptable accessions.

If the Americans planters could look into the future and realize the development in tropical agriculture which their advent will initiate and the dangers and stupendous difficulties from the introduction of these plant diseases, they would insist upon the passage of the strictest laws of plant quarantine for the island possessions and the guarding of all avenues of importation by trained experts.

Proper plant quarantine and systematic plant breeding are the keys to the solution of the problems of tropical agriculture for the colonies.

Baron von Eggers and Sir Henry Norman, both representative students of tropical agriculture, the one a German, the other an Englishman, have foretold the revolution which tropical agriculture will shortly work. Neither, however, has fully set forth the dangers of plant diseases or the possibilities of plant breeding.

D. G. FAIRCHILD.

United States Department of Agriculture, Section of Seed and Plant Introduction, Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.

IN MANILA.

Aguinaldo's Navy—Boys in Blue. Baseball.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—Dewey has seized all of Aguinaldo's steamers. Natives are indignant, and their attitude is threatening.

The ailments of the troops are mostly slight and common to Europeans newly arrived in the tropics. The ration is of good quality, but the volunteers are accustomed to better food and complain.

A great base ball contest between the various military organizations has begun, with silver cups as prizes. The Fourteenth regulars played the Utahs, and the Utahs won. South Dakotas defeated the Minnesotas. Colorados played the Nebraskas but the game was called, and the contest continues. The boys are happy, but want to return home.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DUE TO ARRIVE

Per Schooner ALOHA

ON CONSIGNMENT

12

STRONG

WELL BROKEN

MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD
IMPORTERS
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Agents for following

BICYCLES:
THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE
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THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD
THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes Lamps, etc

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man R. C. Geer, will help you out.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVEEDAM, Manager

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DUCAL COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HILO CLUB IDEA

An Ultimatum From a Hawaii Island Organization.

WANTED LITTLE FOR JUDGE

Resolutions Sent to President and Ministers—Act of Unfriendliness—Mr. Smith Replies.

There were not many "documents in the case" for the appointment of the new Hawaii Circuit Judge. Gardner K. Wilder, who was selected by the President, had the endorsement of many citizens of Hilo and of Honolulu friends. Word came from several of the outer districts on Hawaii favoring the candidacy of Mr. Wilder. But one objection was filed. This was an ultimatum, rather than a protest or endorsement. Here it is:

Hilo, H. I., Oct. 24th, 1898.
To the President.

At a meeting of our Club, on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club having in mind the necessity for the selection of a sober, honorable and capable man to fill the vacant judgeship on Hawaii, most heartily endorses Gilbert F. Little, Esq., a leading and eminently capable member of the bar, of Hilo, for the position.

Resolved, That the failure to select Mr. Little, for the place under the circumstances, would be regarded by the people of this island as an unjustifiable act of unfriendliness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, be transmitted to the President, and to the members of his Cabinet.

GILLSON BELL,
Secretary.

Attached to this document is a seal about the size of a green mango. Secretary Gillson Bell may be a very prominent citizen of the Republic, but his name does not appear in the advertising columns of any of the Hilo papers, nor is it printed in the last directory compiled for the big and little islands. He is a trifle lame on punctuation, but has a very pretty signature. The communication from the Executive Chamber of the McKinley Club of the Island of Hawaii does not give the names of any of the officers of the club save that of secretary.

This nice recommendation of Col. Little was sent to President Dole and to all the members of the Cabinet. W. O. Smith, the Attorney General, makes it a rule to answer all communications and, of course, has replied to this one. In the course of his note to Mr. Bell, the Attorney General remarks that "That in view of representations made by many of the responsible people of Hawaii, the statement would appear to be unauthorized." "The Statement" refers to the second "resolved." This note from the Attorney General to the McKinley Club of the Island of Hawaii was forwarded by the Kinai mail yesterday.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

If John Smith were not a blacksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him at the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leather apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dickens' Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, I say. But are they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of nail rod.

Now it is somewhat a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simpson himself says:

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a letter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My vitals and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fullness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same. I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it.

"I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James Crossley, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simpson, Cliviger, near Burnley."

Now, about that health and hard

muscle question that I put to the reader, what's the answer? Why, of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No, health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way. While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 200 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

Railors, farmers, miners, drivers of trams, busses, etc., outdoor laborers of different sorts (especially after reaching mid life) nearly all fall victims to rheumatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and do hard work for years just the same.

I said "or" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do that as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simpson's example. Do what he did. And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer a bed of pain, nearer death than do the feeble women whom they pity.

IT IS ENDORS'D

Agricultural Education of First Value.

What Has Been Done Here Recently—Many Uses to Which Knowledge May Be Put.

The following from the Tropical Agriculturist, an Australian publication, is a strong endorsement of the organization recently here of the General Armstrong Industrial and the plan of the Government school authorities to extend the scope of industrial and agricultural teaching and training:

Briefly stated, the object of agricultural education is to teach the most enlightened methods in the cultivation of the soil, so that the cultivator may secure the best results while the fertility of his land is maintained. As the wealth of a nation depends upon the agriculture of the country, it is but fitting that agricultural education should receive Government aid in as large a measure as any other department of education. At the same time agricultural education should be made as attractive as possible to all, for there are few persons, particularly in the Colonies, that have not a direct or indirect interest in the soil. It is a mistake to imagine, as some do, that the results of agricultural teaching can be gauged by the number of scholars, who after their training at school cultivate their own lands. If this test were applied to agricultural colleges abroad, it will be found that the majority of those who are taught at these schools are by no means intended to be farmers. The more the individuals of a community—no matter in what capacity they are serving, whether as professional men, Government servants, or in private employ—know of agriculture, of the soil and the plant in all their bearings, the better for the community and the country to which they belong. We do not think of limiting the literary education of a boy because he may not intend to be a literary man, or what is popularly called his "scientific education," because he has not made up his mind to be a worker in science. The object of education in its widest sense is to expand the mind and enable men to think and act under the various circumstances in which they may be placed. It is but meet that we should make ourselves acquainted with our natural surroundings—the soil, the air, plants and animals, and the various relations in which they stand to one another. Unfortunately there are some people who are proud to own their ignorance of these matters, and others who imagine or pretend that they know all about them, and in fact their ignorance is prodigious.

In this country we should greatly desire to see all minor native officials possessed of an up-to-date knowledge of agriculture, such as will equip as well as actuate them to take an active, intelligent, and honest interest in the welfare of their more ignorant and conservative brethren who are engaged in agricultural operations.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FEVER IS WORSE

Yellow Jack More Disturbing Than Cholera.

STATE BUSINESS STOPPED

Capitol of Mississippi Closed—Railroads—Cooping Up Negroes—Towns Deserted.

JACKSON, Miss.—The utmost demoralization prevails throughout the whole State on account of the rapid spread of yellow fever and the extreme gravity of the situation. The State of Mississippi has no government practically today and every interest is subordinated to the paramount one of preservation from the infection of the plague. Governor McLaurin, who at the beginning of the epidemic withdrew to the insane asylum on the outskirts of the capital, has fled to Smith county, which has neither telephone nor telegraph communication. The State association has been trying to communicate with him for three days in order to have an appeal for assistance for the entire State issued by him, but the chief executive cannot be heard from.

The Capitol building is practically closed and the necessary business of the State is at a standstill, the officers, with two exceptions, having all fled. The Treasurer's office has been closed for two weeks and the Auditor's office has not a single representative to issue warrants. Many insurance companies cannot pay their annual privilege taxes, due this month, without which payment their business is unlawful, and relief acts will have to be passed by the Legislature of 1900 such as were passed at the special session of 1898. Other enterprises are feeling the effects of the situation.

Every trunk line of railroad passing through the State has fever at different places and traffic is virtually suspended. By a recent far-reaching order of the State Board of Health, no travel whatever is permitted by railroad or steamboat between places within the State. The entire passenger business of the roads is thus absolutely cut off for an indefinite period within the State.

Among the citizens the wildest panic prevails. With every announcement of a newly infected locality there is a general exodus northward. This depopulation of infected places is recommended by the State Board, whose only hope of relief is an early frost. The infection over the State is general. Twelve counties are infected and fifteen towns, among them several of the most important in the State, are depopulated. The State educational institutions are stopped and one has had the fever among the student body. The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville has three cases within the grounds and the entire student body has been exposed. The State University at Oxford is in the midst of a fever-infected town and will make no pretence of opening until a heavy frost. Other State institutions are in a similar predicament.

The destruction among the negroes cooped up in the infected districts increases. They are totally dependent upon day labor for support and when herded in this manner are reduced to fearful extremities. In Jackson 1,500 are crowded in an infected quarter, totally dependent upon charity. Heroic efforts for their relief are being made by the Howard Association, but funds are not sufficient to relieve the distress. A movement is on foot in St. Louis and other cities to come to the rescue. Not more than 500 white citizens remain in Jackson of a total of 7,000. The fever has appeared in the Baptist Orphanage, an institution of the capital under the control of that denomination.

PUNAHOU ABROAD.

Graduates of Oahu College Now Studying Elsewhere

Oahu College is at present well represented in American universities.

At Yale Albert Judd, Albert Cunha, and William Rawlins are attending the Law School, while Allan and Henry Judd and William Godfrey are in the academic department, and Montague Cooke is pursuing a special course in natural science.

Alexander Atherton is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

James Judd later experience at Cuba and Porto Rico, has resumed his studies in the college of physicians and surgeons at New York City.

William Whitney has just entered Columbia Law School.

George Ewart is in McGill College, Montreal.

Walter Monroe is in the University of Nebraska.

William Castle, who has spent his vacation in Russia, has returned to Harvard College, where he has been joined by Walter Dillingham and Ferdinand Hedemann.

Harry Kluegel and Clifton Tracy are taking courses of study in the University of California.

Misses Etta and Elsie Wilcox are at Wellesley.

Ethel Rice will soon leave Oberlin for Bryn Mawr.

Tony Ahlo after a special course, has entered Cambridge University, England.



MEETING PLACE OF PEACE COMMISSION.

The grand salon of the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Paris, is the scene of the efforts of the American and Spanish representatives to arrange terms of final peace between the two countries. Exterior and interior views are here presented. The dove is the artist's idea.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



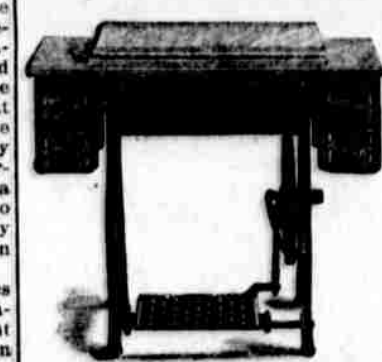
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the

Pacific Hardware Co.,

large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for those who want the best

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware

and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED—

Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant. Harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Variable bottles from.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. I. Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

Your opportunity to make your home cheerful, homelike and snug is before you now. Our waterrooms are crowded with the prettiest designs and daintiest, yet strongest made. Furniture, and newest patterns in Rugs for the season. Our Parlor and Bed Room Suites are particularly attractive. Exquisite designs—rich upholstery and superior workmanship—make our Parlor and Bed Room Suites an exhibit of beauty. As you understand, our superb showing of Fine Furniture is but in its "swaddling clothes"—but a few days old—direct from the hands of its makers. Also we would say that our Furniture is not "skin deep" beauty, but is solid, serviceable, staunch and reliable.

Our special this week is
SMYRNA AND WILTON RUGS
—AND—
CHIFFONNIERS.

Might as well have YOUR home as nicely furnished as your neighbor—even if you have but ONE ROOM. We'll cheerfully help you out upon the most liberal terms, and at lowest living profits.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE
Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W
GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat
About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways. As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES.
COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.
Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The sober testimony taken by the War Investigating Committee is in many respects quite in contrast with the hysterical reports of the yellow journals regarding mismanagement in army affairs. Unfortunately, in many cases, those who have made charges against officers have made them on hearsay evidence. Many of the "reliable" reports about shameful neglect prove to be no more reliable than the ordinary but exhilarating Honolulu gossip, which tones up the moral body for a while, and then, like other food or drink is absorbed into the system and disappears.

It was reported to this paper recently, and very circumstantially that a sick soldier had waited for treatment all day at the general hospital, but had not received it. In order to test the truth of this statement, we traced up its sources, with no little trouble and expenditure of time, and finally discovered that it had no foundation. The excellent management of the hospital, overburdened as it is with work, made us hesitate to believe the rumor.

No one denies that the quartermaster, the commissary, and the medical departments of the army need reconstruction. These departments were quite sufficient for an army of 25,000. They are utterly inadequate for an army of 275,000 men. The people, through Congress, refused to provide for any emergency. The people having forced the army into a "hole," do not propose to take their share of the blame for doing it.

The testimony before the War Commission is doing much good. Under oath, and subject to rigid examination, the truth comes out. The medical officers state that it is the common practice for volunteers to refuse to obey the orders of their officers, in sanitary matters. It is an incident of engaging in war with volunteer troops. When Capt. A orders Privates B and C who are his social and business equals at home, to clean out sinks, B and C feel that Capt. A is "putting on airs." They feel that the captain, instead of ordering them to do it, should lend a hand himself. When an entire company is ordered to muster shovels and clean sinks, there is, at first, a live sentiment that such a service is beneath the notice of those who have enlisted to plant the banner of Freedom in the Islands of the Pacific.

But the American soldier is too intelligent not to see, after a while, what his duty is, and then he sees that he can discharge the humblest duty, and yet plant the banner of Freedom.

We suspect that much of the trouble in Camp McKinley is due to this cause. The colonel of a volunteer regiment must have a rare faculty, if he can enforce sanitary rules at first. His patience is sorely tried. To discipline his officers and men for failing to do their duty, is impracticable. He must slowly educate them.

Of course, there is a great difference in regimental commanders, in this respect. Every hour of the Civil War showed the remarkable difference in the conditions of regiments, substantially in the same environment. The character of the regimental commander was clearly reflected in his officers and men, after due time had passed for educational work. The great armies of the Civil War did not find out how to take care of themselves until the second and third year of experience had passed. The sacrifice of human life in learning the business of war, was vastly greater than any of the human sacrifices offered up by the heathen in these parts, on the heiaus.

A STRANGE STORY.

We republish in another column the substance of a remarkable story of a modern Robinson Crusoe, printed in the Wide World Magazine for September. The editor of the magazine tells the public that after the closest investigation, he is satisfied that the statements made by M. De Rougemont are absolutely accurate. The story is one of marvelous interest and is now being read and republished in every part of the world. It will also be translated into many languages, unless widely contradicted.

By the last steamer from Sydney, however, we have received a copy of the Australian Financial Adviser, which declares the story to be only a "blooming fake." It says that the school children of Australia will laugh at the ignorance of the author of it, regarding Australian geography, and the manners and customs of the aborigines.

It says that the Sydney detective police have clearly shown that M. De Rougemont is in fact a man named Grien, who for years acted as a can-

vasser for photographic enlargement in Sydney. Mr. Harry Brockdale, who has an extensive knowledge of the territory referred to in the story, and of the customs and habits of the Australian natives categorically contradicts the tale. M. De Rougemont describes the drinking cups of pure gold used by an interior tribe. Mr. Brockdale says that in no part of the Australian continent has there ever been the slightest evidence of the use of worked or wrought metal by the aborigines. Not a single relic of this kind has ever been found. He asks the author how it is that he did not manage to bring away just one of the cups of pure gold, or secure on his person a few of the wonderful pearls he had in his possession. Why did he not tell some of the Australians about his extraordinary find? They are ready for any ventures and would have invented all the capital needed for securing these treasures.

"Way," he asks, "does this man go to London and sell his story to a magazine, for a small sum, when, if it was true, the wide awake Australian would have 'syndicated' him to his heart's content? M. De Rougemont tells the exciting story of his fight with the natives near Melville Island, and the volleys of boomerangs that struck his little vessel. This cold blooded critic replies that the natives on those islands, and for hundreds of miles inshore nearest to these islands, have no boomerangs, and use the spear only. Then he shows that the account of navigating his small vessel through the channels he mentions is false, because the Royal Navy Surveyors, have reported that the channels between these rocks and shoals are too intricate even for a small vessel.

The English public will be shocked when they read this Australian reply to the story of the modern Robinson Crusoe.

Our readers are referred, as a parallel case of fraud, many years ago to the great "Moon Hoax" which deceived the scientists and scholars of Europe for some time.

While the author of this Australian story is as daring as Louis Stevenson, the error he has made is in declaring it to be a true account. He failed to understand that the globe trotter has covered much of the earth, and the beaten tracks are everywhere.

AALA PARK.

There is just ground for complaint that the Minister of the Interior has not obeyed the direction of the Legislature, and converted the reclaimed land at Aala, into a Free and Public Recreation ground. The money needed for the purpose is provided for in the general appropriation bill, and, therefore, need not await the negotiation of Government bonds.

The inability of the Minister of the Interior, owing to protracted illness, seems to have prevented the execution of the directions of the Legislature in this and other matters. It is really unfortunate that the Minister is disabled at a time when the Interior office needs the most energetic administration. The interests of the country suffer from it. The business of the Interior office is carried on, under the circumstances, so that much is accomplished. But the future of the Islands is largely dependent now on the vigilance and activity of this office. The need of the hour is an extraordinarily bold and effective administration.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed once more the right of the Federal Government to keep the absolute control over the navigable waters adjoining the shores within its jurisdiction.

As these Islands are now within United States jurisdiction, all constitutional provisions now prevail here, and there can be no private interference with, or encroachment upon, navigable waters. What the line of navigable waters is, has not been definitely settled. How far a wharf may be built into the sea has not been declared by the court. The indications are that a common sense view of the matter will be taken, and that wharves may be lawfully built to the edge of deep navigable water. The question still remains, what is the proper depth of "deep" navigable water?

Col. Andel, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, was court martialed for carrying on his rolls as "Chaplain's Horse" a draft animal that was used mostly by the canteen managers in hauling beer. The Colonel was convicted and sentenced to be suspended from duty for six months on half salary. President McKinley took up the case and deciding that Col. Andel derived no personal benefit from the irregularity, simply met a military necessity. The President pardoned Col. Andel. This was not an endorsement of the canteen, simply an exhibition of common sense.

There is every prospect that the Honolulu Orpheum will add the city to the list of American towns having good, cheap, family theaters.

ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO.

Our contemporary the Bulletin declared, not long ago, that it was an insult to the native to compare him with the negroes of the United States. We believed that an opinion of such a character was calculated to lead the natives to take wrong views of their political rights, and relations to the Federal Government. For, if the native is so superior to the negro that it is unjust and insulting to suggest a comparison, the native would surely have the right to claim more consideration from the government in political privileges than the negro can claim. If Congress, that is, the Republican party, should fail to give the native the same political privileges that the negro now has, the native will feel that he is most unfairly treated, because he is emphatically told by a paper loyal to the Republican party that he is superior to the negro.

Col. Roosevelt, on the 14th of October, addressed a large audience of colored men in N. Y. City. He spoke of the bravery of the colored troops in the charge at San Juan, and said:

"I want to say that one of the things which gave me most pleasure in administering the Civil Service law was that, in administering it impartially toward all, I was able to bring into the service of the Government a number of colored men and women of education who would not otherwise have had a career before them, simply by urging all persons wishing Government offices to come forward and take the examinations with an even chance and the knowledge that the best fitted man would get the place.

"Mind you, I no more gave positions to colored men because they were colored than I gave them to white men because they were white. It should be a matter of pride to you that so many of your race were able to show their superiority and enter the Government service, where they now are. Mr. Bruce, formerly Registrar of the Treasury in Washington, told me that under my administration of the Civil Service law there were in the public service twice as many colored men and women as under the old system. The only safe test to apply to any man is the test of his qualities as a man, no matter what his color or creed may be. If he's a good citizen, stand by him; if not, see that he gets his deserts." (Cheers.)

Influenced as men are by sentiment rather than by reason, the bravery of the colored troops at Santiago will do more to break down race prejudices than fifty years of appeals to reason and justice.

While the majority of the negroes are, today, ignorant and a menace to good government, as a whole the race is making distinct and unusual progress in agriculture and the acquisition of property.

We would stimulate the native rather than discourage him, when we compare his work with that of the colored race in America. Aside from the half-caste men of the type of the late Fred Douglass, and the living Booker T. Washington, there are a score of pure blacks, who have already distinguished themselves in literature, although the mud of slavery is still on their feet.

The native has something, indeed much, to learn from the negro.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

The Government now permits the immigration of 6,000 Japanese laborers. The great increase in plantations demands them beyond any doubt, if the price of wages is to be kept down. As every man, woman and child on the Islands is dependent more or less on the sugar industry, this immigration may be necessary.

But how far is it politic? Is it not a movement that may kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

We now know what the response is from the Mainland, to the request for the suspension of the immigration and shipping laws in favor of these Islands. What will be the comment upon executing a plan of immigration that is in violation of the laws which prevail on the Mainland?

It is unwise and impolitic to stir up the sugar beet interests and the Labor Unions. Having secured our territory, Congress will not spend time or thought over the matter of our individual prosperity. That may be sacrificed readily to the national policy. It is in this direction that the danger signals float.

The close connection of the United States with Cuba and the Philippines may possibly change the policy of the country regarding labor in the tropics. The admission of the Cubans and the Filipinos to a free competition with the American laborer, in sugar production, may make a loophole for the unrestricted immigration of Japanese here. It is possible that the nation in executing its expansion policy, may follow Great Britain and liberalize the laws.

The chances are, however, that laws may be passed that will tend to prevent the competition of the newly acquired territories with the American producer. One thing is certain. We are about to see some curious legislation regard-

ing labor, and it surely is not wise to provoke any angry or hostile action against us. In the meantime is the movement towards obtaining American or European laborers really a serious one?

ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE'S IDEAS.

Admiral Beardslee, in the North American Review of Oct., presents a phase of the annexation matter which has not appeared in the voluminous literature on this subject. His article is republished on another page.

The Admiral touches upon, but does not discuss, the relation of the part-whites to the old and new order of things. In that relation, we believe, is the romance and pathos of life on these Islands. Any person familiar with the history of mixed races, may see that here, as well as elsewhere, are seen the conflicts of the different racial instincts in the same person, which must be finally expressed in the social life. In spite of the considerable number of "educated" people here, no one has yet attempted to make any contribution to social science on this highly interesting subject. It is one that requires delicate treatment here, in a small community. Any general and vague discussion of it would be misunderstood.

Herman Melville, the author of "Typee," once said that the half-white race was the crime of the white man in the Pacific. These words contain a vast amount of food for reflection, although they are only partially true. In the dual character of those who are part white lies the romance of the Pacific. And with it comes much sorrow and wrong.

Out of this also comes the reason and the justification for Admiral Beardslee's statement that the part-whites, especially the women, dreaded annexation. They naturally feared that it would be the opening of the flood gates, through which would rush a torrent of aggressive immigration from a race that, so far, has treated with scandalous injustice the weaker races in contact with it. It is difficult indeed to meet this ugly fact with a statement which is assuredly the truth, that the natives and part-whites will at no time suffer personal injustice from the American Government.

Annexation stands as a fact for all time. Those who have worked for it can now pause and reflect calmly on the reasons which led the part-whites to oppose, as a class, the overthrow of the monarchy, and their justification in doing so, just as Dr. Benjamin Franklin was "justified" in refusing for some time to unite with those who desired to overthrow the British authority in the American colonies and establish independence.

The part-whites with more acute perceptions than the natives, and acting as all people, of every race strong as well as weak, act, upon their habits and sentiments, were loyal to a monarchy that was present and excellent as they viewed it, just as the Germans are loyal to a military despotism, that is utterly intolerable to the Anglo-Saxon.

A failure, on our part, to recognize the strength, and reasons for this sentiment, and to appreciate it, is only to give ourselves a character for selfishness and for inexcusable ignorance of human conditions and of the reign of habits and sentiments.

Let us not be misunderstood. The revolution was in the natural order of human events. That the natives and part-whites should favor it, as a people, was contrary to all historical precedent, and not to be expected from those who did not have "in their blood" any clear knowledge of alien political institutions. However wrong and unwise the natives and the part-whites have been or are now, they are free from criticism on the part of those who do not feel and think as they do.

Death is inevitable. It is the decree of God. But the near presence of it brings sorrow, and infinite effort to strike away its hand. Is it disloyalty to God to struggle against his decree? So it was not "disloyal" for the part-whites to struggle against the inevitable in the evolution of the Hawaiian nation.

The perfectly natural fear of the part-whites of the results of annexation are now partially, if not wholly, removed by the unexpected incident of the reception of a part-white at Topeka. It is a surprising object lesson. The Arabs say, "one hour of charity is worth seventy years of prayer." The single incident at Topeka is worth a dozen messages of President McKinley asking the people to be nice to the Hawaiians.

It is to be regretted that Admiral Beardslee repeated the fabrication in effect that Hawaiian maidens were to lower the flag of their country. There was never any thought of such a proceeding.

The latest roster of the Japanese navy shows that of the 13,000 men in the service 5.73 per cent are between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and 33.3 per cent between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years. Only 1.05 per cent are over forty years old, and most of these are officers.

THE BISHOP'S CONTRACT.

In 1882, when many members of the English Church here found Bishop White's ministerial work was disagreeable to them, they sent to him a memorial asking that he would give them permission to worship in the Cathedral, under a separate administration.

A reading of the printed correspondence on the subject shows that the Bishop resisted, consented, then higgled, called Mr. Theo. H. Davies ugly names, because he was a leader in the movement, and displayed for some months his marvelous resources in cantankerousness. But, after the exchange of money suggested providing for a settlement of the matter, he consented to the requests for a "second congregation," asked for, on Aug. 25, 1885.

A memorandum of permission was signed by him. In it he fully set forth the conditions upon which he consented to it. Of these there were eleven. He agreed, under these conditions, to grant a license to any person chosen by the Second Congregation.

As to his right to revoke any license, the Bishop does not appear to have been as acute as he was cantankerous. The only provision in the elaborate paper bearing on the subject is paragraph 3, which is as follows: "that should the office of such minister become vacant, and the congregation become desirous that a new minister be appointed," but the Bishop reserves no right to make a new appointment.

The Bishop in this document reserves no right to declare the office vacant. The context indicates that the vacancy may arise through death, resignation, or possibly the act of the congregation. A power to remove is not usually an incidental power, but it must be clearly reserved and expressed in the contract. The Bishop leaves the choice of minister to the congregation, and it will be presumed, in law, that their choice cannot be nullified, unless there is some breach of a superior ecclesiastical law. Under this contract, Mr. Mackintosh was appointed and holds the office of minister.

The Equity Courts do not tolerate any abuse of power. In the American States, the power of trustees of religious institutions to remove ministers, must be exercised with reason, and justice. And the Courts insist that there shall be no removals without notice of charges, a fair hearing, and a judgment in accordance with equity.

The Bishop was sent to these Islands for the express purpose of converting the "heathen." He seems to have spent the most of the time, not in converting the heathen, but in stirring up discord in the church that makes the Evil One very happy, and gives him reason to allude with pride at the infernal banquet to "My friend Alfred Honolulu."

BIRTHDAY SUGGESTIONS.

The Japanese celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the birthday of their Emperor.

The British Minister Canning said in 1822: "I have called into existence the new world in order to adjust the balance of power in the old world." Thirty years later Mr. Seward, Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Harris, Minister of the United States in Japan: "By gentle coercion we have forced the Japanese into the brotherhood of nations."

The evolution of national life has been westward, and the work of Commodore Perry, acting under instructions of the American Government, has created a nation that takes its rank as a thoroughly equipped military and naval power and soon will become a most formidable industrial power.

In the struggle which the most enlightened of the Japanese people are now engaged, for the permanent establishment of Parliamentary Government, that is, a government responsible to the people, and yet in a measure, controlling and guiding the people, they have the sympathy of the Anglo-Saxon race, wherever it inhabits the earth.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Camp McKinley is now pronounced by the civil authorities to be in a quite clean condition.

The Board of Health, if it puts its shoulder to the wheel, will brook no delay in giving to the city a proper sewerage system.

Not much has been said in print lately about a larger harbor for Honolulu, but the necessity for more wharfrage is apparent every day.

Circuit Court business has not been to date perceptibly swelled by the increase of Island population since the group became American territory.

"The Play's the thing," and it is believed that Nance O'Neil is the player for whom the Honolulu lovers of the dramatic art have been waiting a long time.

If the McKinley Club of Hawaii is not overladen with advice for the waning year, it is suggested that the organization get in out of the wet, old the wheels, eat some cracked ice, quit remembering cheap ward club job chas-

ing ruin and take comfort from the truism that when man wants little here below and goes after it right he generally gets it.

A public market will be of material assistance to fill in the gaps worthy work of hammering on the prophesy that the second city is to become a place of commercial importance.

Ohio College is a superior vehicle for spreading the fame of Hawaii. There is nothing of the brass band method about this institution, but it is doing grand work and issuing work right along.

At the National Roads Parliament held at Omaha recently, a number of delegates advocated a course of instruction in the colleges throughout the country for the advancement of the cause of good roads.

"I feel that the two great problems before this nation nowadays are first to keep up the national honor abroad, and second, and even more important, to insist upon the highest standard of honesty at home."—Theodore Roosevelt.

It will be wisdom on the part of the Public Works Department, placed in the predicament of finding the appropriation too small for the Pali road, to shorten the new line instead of having heavier grade or a cheaper job of macadamizing.

A National Pure Food and Drug Congress is to be held at Washington, D. C. in the middle of January next. It is not too late to have Hawaii represented at the gathering. At any rate all the data that is developed by the Congress should be secured for use here.

Major Gen. Greene has in Honolulu many warm personal friends who will wish him well in his service in Cuba. He will be one of the very few men to have seen during the war with Spain life with the army in such widely separated localities.

Infantry charges in the fighting at Santiago could not be covered by artillery for the reason that the long range Mauser rifles widely spaced the firing lines. However, light machine guns were on the American firing line and, of course, their presence was of the greatest value.

It can be readily said with the gentlemen in the military camps at Diamond Head and Kapiolani park that it is a shame a few men will so conduct themselves as to give the impression that soldier hoodlumism is common. Ordinarily the men are well behaved and courteous.

It appears from the latest letter of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh that "Alfred Honolulu" has not always followed the letter of the Rubric. It may be confidently assumed that "Alfred Honolulu" will resurrect a Rubric that he compiled long ago for himself alone and has had carefully stowed away against a show of resistance to his gentle and loving theological strabismus.

The Pennsylvania recruits in Camp Otis here are good fellows all and have won on the gridiron twice from the Honolulu team. The Oahu or Punahou eleven, the only college team of the Islands, will face the visitors on Friday and Punahou will battle its best for Hawaii while Pennsylvania will spare no labor in the effort to carry away the championship of the new possession.

It has been established at the Pepper Clinical of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania that a soldier, the subject being taken from a military camp, carried in his system at one and the same time, germs of malaria and typhus. Perhaps a civilian could do the same thing, but it is unlikely that the civilian would be taken to a hospital in a locality more dangerous to health than the camp.

A cablegram from London to New York says that an Irishman in the British Metropolis smashed a window that contained a cartoon picturing the mastery of Kitchener over the French on the Nile. It is added that the Irishman shouted "Vive la France" and when arrested declared that were he a Frenchman he would have dynamited the place. This story altogether is too funny for Punch, from which publication the cartoon had been clipped.

The Germans are the deepest reasoners and the hardest students in the world, but the military authority of the Prussian Empire who concluded, with elaborate analysis, that Sir Herbert Kitchener of Khartoum is not a good tactician, will find few men to share his verdict. Kitchener is a finished and finished soldier. In some respects he resembles an American General who said that the best notion he had of battlefield tactics was to get there first with the greater number of projectiles.

It is said that quite a number of Hawaiians wish to join the army with Gen. King for service in Manila. It is hoped that there will be inquiry into the home connections or responsibilities of each man before there is thought of enlisting him. It might be well also to recall to the natives the probability that when the change of citizenship here is completed by Congressional action there may not any longer be available a fund for returning to their homes Hawaiians stranded abroad.

Waterfront Rights.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held, in the recent case of Madison vs. Mayers, that the right to erect wharves in shoal water far enough out into a lake to reach water navigable for such boats as might properly be used thereon belonged to the owners of land abutting on the lake although the title was in the state.

A SOCIAL VIEW

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tion, that, for the first time in Hawaii, they may be discriminated against on account of race and customs; that, for the first time, a color line may be drawn, so that the brown blood in the veins of which many are prouder than of the white, will be to their detriment.

To appreciate the force of this apprehension, one must have lived in Honolulu; have seen how completely life is occupied by social functions—balls, dinner parties, swimming and boating parties, picnics and masquerades; how, through personal experience, the high position in society held by half-white families; one must have met and enjoyed meeting them on terms of perfect social equality; one must have entertained and been entertained by, educated and refined people in whose veins the brown blood prevailed.

I can see no reason why they should be less proud of their brown blood than of the white. Many of the mothers of the present generation were daughters of chiefs, noblemen, and even, in some cases, of royalty. Their white blood started with the unknown sailor or who, tiring of the dull life of the whaler, enamored by his surroundings in Hawaii, and by the charms of the Kanaka girls, married one of them and sought a life of ease and pleasure among them; begot children, and thus started a new race, the daughters of which, more comely than their pure native relations, have been sought as wives by other white men arriving later as teachers, or on business or in search of health.

The children of these couples have, in all cases, received the education furnished by the schools and colleges of the island, and they are good ones; while, in some cases, they have been sent to the United States or Europe, from which they have returned educated and cultured. Some of the fathers have grown into power. They have been sought as advisers by the native monarchs, and since a constitution and legislature came into being they have taken their part in the Government. Not infrequently, the wives brought with them fortunes in the shape of many acres of land, the value of which, though trifling at first, increased an hundredfold after the discovery that the soil was well adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane, and artesian wells had disclosed the fact that, but a few hundred feet below the surface, an abundant and apparently inexhaustible supply of fresh water suitable for irrigation could be had.

To these men the preservation of the monarchy involved risk of loss. They were not numerically strong, but, through marriage to native or half-white, they had acquired great influence, and they more or less openly declared themselves Royalists.

On the other hand, there was an almost equally small, but a much more powerful, body of men—the Americans—who, although in comparatively few cases natives of the United States, were very loyal to the country and flag of their fathers. They were the sons and daughters of the American men and women who came to the islands in the early days, not sixty years ago, as missionaries to teach and Christianize the natives, and guide and help them in emerging from barbarism. These descendants have remained in the islands, and while loyal to their fathers' flag, as attested by a flourishing branch of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution existing at the islands, were equally loyal to the work of civilizing which their fathers had started. They built schools and churches, and as a result the Hawaiian people are a civilized race and largely Christians. They have won the love of the natives by their good offices, their respect and confidence by the honesty and cleanness of their lives. To them, also, fell the duties of advisers to the monarchs. They held unbounded influence over the natives until a few years ago, for reasons which few of the natives can or will comprehend, they became identified with those who dethroned the queen, and out of their number the Provisional Government was constructed.

Said Liliuokalani last winter in Washington to a friend of mine: "I cannot understand why those missionary boys, Sanford Dole, Albert Judd and Sam Damon, who were my playmates and grew up with me, should have taken my country from me."

However much the act complained of was necessary and proper, it is Liliuokalani who has the ear of my people, her countrymen, the sympathy and confidence of 40,000 natives of Hawaii, and it is to her voice alone they will listen. They do not understand what has taken place, and they will never understand it without her aid. Could she but be brought to accept the situation, could she but learn that her personal loss is her country's gain; could she be persuaded that in taking Hawaii the United States has conferred great honor and benefit upon her people, she, with a letter "To my People," could solve the problem. Every Hawaiian would think it a letter to himself personally, and in loyalty he would obey. Then that pilikia would be paid (finished).

One of the sources of apprehension of the half-whites, is a fear that certain of their customs would not be approved of by ladies from another country. Undoubtedly they have customs, natural to them, to which they have been wedded from childhood, and which are different from those of people who have spent their lives in more inclement climes. But in these customs, peculiar to themselves, there is no wrong, only a difference due to their early training.

They do wear in public the holoku, a garment not differing greatly from a Mother Hubbard, the most comfortable and best adapted to the climate. They do adorn themselves with leis of flowers, they gallop astride their steeds over the mountains, they enjoy surf canoeing and sea swimming. They do love to relax from their formal society life and full dress dinner parties, and visiting the homes of some of their Hawaiian relatives, they indulge in the delights of a luau, where they can arrayed in holokus and flowers, hair

unbound, feet bare or shod in slippers on the mat-covered ground, eat poi, seaweed and fish, and other indescribable Hawaiian dainties, with the aid of their fingers alone, listen to the sweet music of the ukulele and native voices, and watch the beautiful, graceful, swaying dance of the Hula girls, in which there need be no impropriety or vulgarity, although, because in older times it was danced by naked women (in those days they were naked and not ashamed), it has earned a bad reputation. "Honi eia, eia mai a puaa."

Said a Hawaiian lady to me, while discussing with her the expected advent of the whites: "We don't want them. They will come and look down on us, and think we are no better than niggers. They will sneer at our customs, and hold up their hands in horror at the idea of a hula. They will expect too much of us. They will forget how short a time it is since we were Kanakas, and how vain it is to expect us to utterly forget and throw over the habits of our childhood. My father was a Kanaka, and my mother was a Kanaka, and I sometimes wish I had stayed one in everything, as I am in blood. They lived until I was a young woman, and do you think that, when I got leave from school to go and spend a few days with them, I went in my school dress and carried my school manners, to shame my relations? No; I lived as they did, and was as good a Kanaka as any of them. And when they prayed to Pele, or other of the gods I had been taught were false, do you suppose I lectured them and put shame on them? No, indeed!"

In that rather excited speech there stands out at least one good point. We expect too much of them when we attempt to judge how good citizens they may become, when time shall have carried them further from their ancestors. If it takes a third generation to develop a gentleman from a peasant, we should not expect that in the second generation a Kanaka will be so greatly transformed as to become a first class American citizen, although many of them have qualified. Why should we expect that of them more than of a large proportion of our immigrants from Europe?

The first and most important step to that end will be to win their confidence and regard. That step cannot be taken while their sovereign, still in their hearts, is in their opinion a wronged woman, a martyr. If our Government could but throw completely aside the feelings which circumstances produced and justified in the small body of good men who constituted first the Provisional Government, then the Republic of Hawaii, as against the queen they have declared, and treat her and those who supported her, as the representatives of over 40,000 people, with justice, kindness and consideration, and, recognizing the fact, that the loss of the throne meant to the queen great pecuniary loss also, would, as far as justice demanded, recompense her for her loss, the pilikia would be forever ended. Pau Aloha.

L. A. BEARDSLEE.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Pair of Men of First New York Succumb to Typhoid.

Two more deaths were added to the mortuary list of the First New York Volunteer yesterday, making the number of deaths in the regiment since coming to Honolulu, seven. Privates George Van Kuren, Co. M, and Thomas F. Lennon, Co. A, are the last victims. Both men died of typhoid fever at the military hospital. Their bodies were removed to E. A. Williams' for preparation for the grave.

Van Kuren was a native of Kingston, New York, and 23 years of age. He was an upholsterer by trade, and in the employ of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Road Co. at Troy, N. Y. When the call for volunteers was issued, Van Kuren, then a member of the 14th Separate Company of Kingston, was among the first to respond.

He was a sober, industrious, ambitious young man, with an irreproachable character. As a soldier, no better testimonial can be offered than the language of his company commander, that "he was a model soldier." Van Kuren's body was embalmed by Corp. Walter Foster, Co. M, 1st New York Volunteer, who is an undertaker, and an intimate friend of the dead man, and an intimate friend of the dead man. The funeral service will be held this morning from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10 o'clock. The body will be placed in the vault at the Nuuanu valley cemetery until the Moana sails when it will be sent to his late home for burial.

Lennon was a native of West Stockbridge, Mass., and 22 years of age. His funeral will be at 2 p. m. today from E. A. Williams' undertaking establishment. Interment will be in Nuuanu valley cemetery.

Lennon was practically a stranger in the regiment, having enlisted at Fort Wardsworth, N. Y.

Coffee Fungus.

Byron O. Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, has sent samples of the new coffee blight to Washington and expects in a short time to receive word in relation to the treatment of the disease. Mr. Clark has sent the planters a formula for making fungicide and believes that if it is properly used great benefits will result. The collection of beetles has been a rather slow procedure but the Commissioner expects to exterminate the pests in time.

YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSON (Miss.), Oct. 20.—The yellow fever reports for today were encouraging, the effect of the recent cold weather improving the situation. Jackson had only one case today and no deaths.

AT A CONSULATE

Pretty Reception in Observance of a Birthday.

MIKI SAITO WAS THE HOST

Handsome Decorations—Prominent Guests—Speeches in Evening—A Picnic.

The Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, gave a reception yesterday in honor of the birthday of his Imperial Majesty, Mutsuhito First. From 9 until 11 a. m. the Consul and Mrs. Miki Saito received the Japanese residents. The students from the Japanese grammar school were received earlier in the morning, and after singing several Japanese patriotic songs, were served with lunch.

In the afternoon between 3 and 4 the Consul and his wife received the other nationalities. Those present included: Surveyor General and Mrs. Alexander, W. N. Armstrong, A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Col. Barber and staff, Consul and Mrs. Boyd, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Consul General A. de Canavaro, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Minister and Mrs. Damon, President and Mrs. Dole, Deputy Attorney General Dole, W. R. Farrington, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Consul and Mrs. Focke, Vice Consul Goo Kim Fai, Consul and Mrs. Hackfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. W. G. Irwin, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Princess Kaiulani, Acting Consul General Kenny, Minister and Mrs. King, the Rev. and Mrs. Kincaid, Gen. King and staff, Mr. A. S. Clegg, Consul Macfarlane, Collector General and Mrs. McStocker, the Rev. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Edmund Norrie, Postmaster General and Mrs. Oat, Judge Perry, Consul and Mrs. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Special Agent and Mrs. Sewall, Consul and Mrs. Schaefer, Attorney General and Mrs. Smith, Vice Consul and Mrs. Swannay, Capt. Tansig and staff, Mr. and Mrs. Lorrin A. Thurston, Consul Louis Vossion, Consul H. W. Schmidt, Justice Whiting, Vice Consul Wong Kwai, Vice Consul Walker, Consul Yang Wei Pin, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Siliman.

Lunch was served in the dining room, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. At one end of the dining room was a miniature reproduction of Fujiyama, the highest and grandest mountain in Japan. The consulate was beautifully decorated with flowers, and in one of the parlors the American, British, and Japanese flags were draped over pictures. Refreshments were served throughout the day. Between 300 and 400 people attended the reception. The receiving party was composed of the Consul and wife, Mrs. M. M. Scott and the Misses Scott.

Last evening the resident Japanese celebrated the birthday of the Japanese emperor at the Japanese grammar school grounds. Mr. H. Miyano made the opening speech and introduced the chairman Dr. Uchida, who made some appropriate remarks. He was followed by Mr. Matsukata.

Mr. Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul, delivered an address, which was enthusiastically received. Mr. F. Hirai, Vice Consul, made a short address in which he advised the strengthening of the Japanese Club. The last speech of the evening was delivered by Dr. Katsuma, whose words brought forth hearty cheers from those present.

Refreshments were served on four long tables, which were loaded with everything to tempt the hungry. A stage draped with Japanese flags had been erected and several Japanese artists amused those present. Just as the entertainment was over Dr. Uchida mounted the platform and proposed three cheers for the Japanese Emperor which were heartily responded to.

The members of the Japanese M. E. church attended a picnic at Moanalua, Minister Damon's country home, for the purpose of celebrating the Japanese Emperor's birthday. Over 150 people attended the picnic and an enjoyable time was had. The grounds were decorated with the national and military flags of Japan. Several of the boys gave recitations, which were greatly enjoyed. Field sports were indulged in and the three-legged race caused much amusement. The Rev. H. Kibala was present and devoted his time to entertaining the children. The Japanese national hymn was sung by all and those present left Moanalua feeling very thankful to Mr. Damon for the kindness shown them.

To Incorporate.

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company is soon to be incorporated. The capitalization of the new corporation will be \$200,000 which has all been subscribed. Castle & Cooke, Brewer & Co., and Alexander & Baldwin are interested in the new concern. The plant has been run by F. A. Cooke who will still retain an interest in the business as he takes \$50,000 of the stock of the new company for the old plant. Mr. Cooke will continue to manage the business.

Heavy Mail.

An exceedingly large mail was sent by the Australia and Belgic, Wednesday.

The Australia carried 17,132 letters and 3,997 prints. In all the Australia took 99 bags of mail matter.

The Belgic took 2,417 letters and 240 prints, in all 23 bags, making a total of 121 bags on both boats.

FOR INDICATION

LOSS OF APPETITE

A Household Remedy Throughout Queensland.

We give the following testimony from Mr. Frank P. Peacock of Givern Terrace, Paddington, Queensland, whose experience is in exact accord with thousands of others:



"I have used Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for indigestion, loss of appetite, and as a tonic, with very satisfactory results. I have been pleased to recommend it to my friends and in many cases they have used it with equal satisfaction."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a household remedy throughout Queensland. It is the kind that cures. For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and do not harm. Take them and Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one and the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. B. Loebenstein has been too busy to call for his mail.

The new Judd building is to be completed by the middle of February.

Jas. T. Stacker, editor of the Hilo Herald, expects soon to pay a visit to the capital.

The U. S. Gunboat Bennington is to be away from port a few days cruising about Kauai.

The new owners of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company store will incorporate the business.

Ella Fire Thunder, an Indian girl, is one of the graduates of the Hampton Normal School, Va.

It is stated here that a British warship now at Esquimaux has orders to proceed to this port.

Joao de Souza of Hilo has been granted a license under the light wine and beer law.

A steam road roller and a couple of rock crushing plants are to be provided for Hilo without delay.

On Sunday next the Bishop of Honolulu will hold confirmation services at Christ Church, South Kona.

There are 150 pupils in Panahou preparatory school, the largest enrollment in the history of the institution.

Alex. St. M. Mackintosh leaves the Foreign Office in a few days to enter the offices of Cecil Brown and H. M. von Holt.

The opening of the fall exhibition of the Kiohiana Art League has been postponed until the week before Thanksgiving.

Mr. Gregg, agent for the States firm that has secured an island contract for steam plows, left yesterday on an important business mission.

Three Misses Afton left by the Australia to enter school on the coast. Mrs. A. S. Humphreys makes the trip as the chaperone of her sisters.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company now has a foundry in connection with the car shops. William McLaren is the foreman of the new department.

Capt. Hitchcock, reputed to be one of the best line officers in the First New York, is in command of the health resort camp near Kalaiala, around Diamond Head.

It is rumored from the underground that the entire membership of the Hawaii McKinley club will come down from Hilo on three tickets by the next trip of the Kinau.

A number of photographs from Topeka, Kas., have been placed on exhibition at the Pacific Hardware Company store by D. H. Case. There are

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	NOV. 5	COPTIC	NOV. 15
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	NOV. 11	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 25
BELGIC	NOV. 18	GAELIC	DEC. 5
COPTIC	DEC. 5	CHINA	DEC. 20
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	DORIC	DEC. 30
GAELIC	DEC. 31		
CHINA	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:		ROUND TRIP.	
SINGLE TRIP.		For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$75	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$25
European Steerage	\$25	Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$262.50
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$262.50
European Steerage	\$50	Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$316.25
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175		
European Steerage	\$100		

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For five watch work is widespread, but we wish to impress the fact that we are not only in line with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, and it is to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.



TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!!

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment. Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Agency for the



HAMMOND: TYPEWRITERS. FOR ALL RATIONS AND TONGUES Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines. Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company 1898

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makana, Makukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.	
Tuesday	Sept. 13 Tuesday Nov. 5
Tuesday	Sept. 20 Tuesday Nov. 12
Tuesday	Sept. 27 Tuesday Nov. 19
Tuesday	Oct. 4 Tuesday Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 11 Tuesday Dec. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 18 Tuesday Dec. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 25 Tuesday Dec. 23
Tuesday	Nov. 1 Tuesday Dec. 30

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.	
Sunday	Sept. 18 Sunday Nov. 12
Sunday	Sept. 25 Sunday Nov. 19
Sunday	Oct. 2 Sunday Dec. 2
Sunday	Oct. 9 Sunday Dec. 9
Sunday	Oct. 16 Sunday Dec. 16
Sunday	Oct. 23 Sunday Dec. 23
Sunday	Oct. 30 Sunday Dec. 30

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor to the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

E. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

THE NEW CRUSOE

Extraordinary Story of a Modern Adventure.

MAN CAST AWAY THIRTY YEARS

A Pearl Seeking Expedition Amongst the Blacks of Australia—Story of Rescue.

In the Wide World Magazine for September there begins a narrative which is described as the story of the most amazing experience a man ever lived to tell. M. Louis de Rougemont, the hero of this extraordinary story, is a Frenchman, born at Paris in 1844. When he was nineteen years of age he went to the far East to make his fortune, and in 1863 invested his little money with a pearl-fishing adventurer who sailed from Batavia. Louis de Rougemont and his partner, Peter Jensen, sailed in 1863 in a forty-ton schooner named the Veleiland, to go on a pearl-fishing expedition with a crew of Malays off the south of New Guinea.

Despite the occasional attacks of devil-fish as terrible as that described by Victor Hugo and the constant presence of sharks, which used to be hunted and captured by the pearl-fishers, the trip was extremely successful. At the end of the season in 1864 the take of pearls was valued by Captain Jensen at \$50,000. They had a very fair share of adventures while pursuing their calling in the New Guinea waters, and on one occasion had to use the argument of grapeskin in order to allay the animosity of the natives, after which fishing off New Guinea became impossible. Off they went, therefore to some hitherto unexplored fishing grounds, the precise locality of which M. de Rougemont does not know. There they obtained three magnificent black pearls, a treasure which Jensen to continue fishing two months after he ought to have stopped and gone home. The season ends usually in May. He went on fishing till July.

One morning Jensen and eleven of the crew left the ship in the little boats for the pearl fishery, leaving De Rougemont and a dog alone on board the ship. A great storm arose, which swept the ship away, carrying De Rougemont and the dog with it. Of Captain Jensen and the Malays nothing was seen or heard again. For several days the vessel drove before the wind, and when the storm abated De Rougemont tried to steer her westward with the aid of long steering oars, for the rudder had been smashed in the storm. After thirteen days he approached the Australian coast and ran into a narrow strait between Melville and Bathurst Island. There he was attacked by natives, but, holding the mainsail he stood for the open sea, where for four days he sailed along without incident. But on the fourth day the vessel struck a coral reef and remained fixed.

He made a raft and succeeded in reaching a small sand-bank which rose a few feet out of the waters of the lagoon. It was 100 yards long, 10 yards wide, and only 8 feet above the sea at high water. Upon this sand-spit De Rougemont lived for the next two and a half years. He rescued sufficient salvage from the wreck to provide himself with a sleeping place and with food. Early in his sojourn on this desolate sand-spit he discovered a singular hole in the sand about two feet deep. On scratching the sand he came upon human remains, and in an hour unearthed sixteen complete skeletons. Plenty of sea-birds visited the island, whose eggs supplied him with food. In his youth he had taken a keen interest in archery, and he had with him a bow and arrows, with which he was able to secure birds for his table. A fire he made by striking a steel tomahawk against a stone one; and having once obtained fire, he never allowed it to go out during the whole time he remained on the island.

He went about perfectly nude, but landed from the ship the greater part of the cargo, including its valuable pearl shells, of which they had over thirty tons on board, the value of which he computed at several thousands. The pearls of course he removed and buried in the sand, where they remain to this day. By way of amusement he built himself a house of the pearl-shells, the walls of which were 7 feet high, 3 feet thick, and 10 feet long. Finding a stock of seeds in the captain's cabin, he planted them in a soil prepared by mixing the sand with the blood of the turtles which he killed, and very soon had crops of corn, from which he was able to obtain straw to thatch his house. He caught plenty of fish, and further supplemented his store by robbing the pelicans of the fish which they brought to land for their young ones. He made a hammock out of shark's hide and generally behaved himself after the fashion of Robinson Crusoe. He had an English Testament which he read aloud until he nearly went mad by worrying himself over theological difficulties. He then set to work to build a boat out of the remains of the ship. He succeeded after seven months in building a heavy sailing boat 12 feet long by 4 feet wide. He launched it and then discovered that he had built it on the wrong side of his island, and that the boat was floating in a lagoon from which there was no access to the open sea. During all this time his dog was his only companion, and by continually talking to him he found him not a bad substitute for a human being.

It was seven months after he had been cast away that he first saw a sail on the horizon. Although in the course of two and a half years five

ships passed the sand-spit, he failed miserably to attract their attention. Water he never lacked for, when rain-water gave out he conducted sea-water in his bottle, seeing that pelicans were in the habit of visiting the island and bring away into unknown space, he conceived the idea of utilizing them as messengers. He scratched a message with a sharp nail on the tin disk which forms the bottom of tin of condensed milk. This message he prepared in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian. He fastened them round the necks of the pelicans by means of fish gut and shark hide. The birds flew away and never returned to the island. Twenty years afterward, on his return to civilization, some old inhabitants of Freemantle told him that a pelican carrying a tin disk round its neck bearing a message in French had been found many years previously by an old boatman on the beach near the mouth of the Swan river.

On one occasion his island was visited by a flock of parrots, who ate up nearly all his green corn and then went off. He made an almanac with piles of shells, keeping account of the years by making notches on his bow.

After two years he heard his dog barking wildly on the beach. Rushing down to the shore, he saw a catamaran nearing the island upon which several human beings were lying prostrate. When the catamaran came near to the island he saw that it was surrounded by sharks and carried four black persons—a man, a woman and two boys—all lying prostrate from exhaustion. He drove off the sharks, leached the catamaran, and carried the blacks to his hut. After considerable efforts he succeeded in reviving them. They were very frightened, imagining that they had died and were in the presence of the Great Spirit. He lived with them some time on the island and succeeded in teaching them some English. The man was always sullen and superstitious, so that De Rougemont found it necessary to keep a strict eye upon his movements and to deprive him of spears and other weapons with which he might take his life. After they had been six months on the island they succeeded in dragging the heavy boat across the sand-spit and launching it on the opposite side. They then took on board a liberal allowance of food and water, buried the box of pearls deep in the sand on one end of the island, and leaving the hut of pearl shells intact, they set sail in the direction indicated by the native woman, who was the most intelligent of the quartette. On the fifth day they sighted a small island, and on the tenth day they reached the Australian mainland.

His native fellow-passengers at once landed, and by means of smoke signals announced their arrival to the tribes in the vicinity. An immense crowd speedily assembled and behaved as if he were a god. They then provided him with a wife, a young woman who remained his wife for one day only. On the following day he effected an exchange with the man who had been cast ashore on his island. The man was glad to obtain a younger wife, while De Rougemont was delighted to obtain a companion with whom he could converse in English and who regarded him with dog-like fidelity, which more than once saved his life. The locality where he landed was the Cambridge Gulf, on the north-north-west coast of Australia. The natives possess a certain degree of civilization. He settled down among the natives, who held him in high honor. His description of his life among the black men has hardly been commenced, and the story is to be continued month after month until it is finished.

This story of a European who has lived thirty years among savages in a country that has hitherto never been explored is one without precedent. The editor of the Wide World Magazine declares that he has satisfied himself by the closest investigation of the absolute accuracy of all the statements made by M. de Rougemont.

(It only remains to add to this remarkable and thrilling story that it is a fabrication. Investigation has established beyond a question that De Rougemont is an impostor.)

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

NOVEL EXPENSE-PLAN.

Soldiers Will Bear Half of Cost of Trip to Hawaii.

A rather peculiar financial arrangement has been made between Companies K and M, First New York and the military authorities at Camp McKinley.

The two companies have arranged to make a trip to the Island of Hawaii and will charter a sailing vessel in which to make the journey. The soldiers are to bear one-half of the expenses of the trip and the Government the balance. They have drawn their week's rations and will go in light marching order. The companies will take a practice march from Hilo to the Volcano. They will return to Honolulu in three weeks and may visit some of the other Islands.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicine the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.
For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

AN ESTATE CASE

Judge Stanley's Ruling on Petition of Trustees.

May Be Exempted From Recording Statement—Discussion of Point Deposition.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In the matter of the estate of Kahu Kapukini, w. a spendthrift, petition of same for discharge of guardian and settlement, case was partly heard before Judge Perry yesterday and will be continued today. Alfred J. Magoon, guardian; Humphreys & Gear for petitioner.

In the Circuit Court, First Circuit, in probate, in the guardianship of the Richardson minors before Judge Perry, October 31, W. O. Smith, guardian in person presented master's report and the accounts of 1897 and of 1898, together with brief statement. Accounts approved and report confirmed, with allowance of \$15 fee to the master.

In the same Court, in equity, Victoria Ward, plaintiff, vs. C. S. Desky and E. Peck & Co., a corporation, defendants, Charles S. Desky by his attorney, Philip L. Weaver, makes motion that a commission be issued, directed to Gorham D. Gilman, at Boston, Mass., authorizing him to take testimony of William R. Castle, (at present sojourning in the city aforesaid), necessary for the proper trial of the issues in the above entitled cause. To be heard on the 3rd of November, before Hon. A. Perry.

In the Circuit Court, in the matter of the estate of M. McInerney, deceased, petition for order exempting the executors and trustees from accounting, etc., upon the ground "that all the parties interested believe that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the business if the affairs of the said business were made a matter of record," a decision was rendered on Monday by Judge Stanley, the greater portion of which is here given verbatim:

"We have no statute which compels the court to require an accounting, annual or otherwise, from Trustees, or their being nominated by the court as Trustees in accordance with the terms of the will, they would be required to file bonds of sufficient amount; and in my opinion the court could sua motu require an accounting whenever the circumstances demanded it, and the beneficiaries could demand an accounting whenever they so desired. According to the dictum of Whiting, J., in re Bishop Estate 11, Ha. 35, our procedure and practice would appear to be that 'the probate court in which a will containing provisions for trustees to hold and manage the property bequeathed for trust purposes, has been probated, retains jurisdiction over such trusts and requires annual accounts of the trustees to be rendered and passed upon.' Frear, J., and Carter, J., who sat with Justice Whiting on the case expressed no opinion as to the practice. Such a practice may be sound in the majority of cases, but if, as in the present case, mischief would result from following it, the court has in the absence of statutory requirements, wide latitude to depart from it. Under the circumstances, when the executors are discharged, I think that the petition should be so far granted as to exempt the petitioners from filing accounts, unless the court should, owing to altered circumstances, require an accounting on the beneficiaries under the will should demand it."

In the Supreme Court, M. F. Scott of Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Loulu, alias Jos. L. Wahinekapu of same place, defendant, execution for \$123.87, judgment, interest, costs, etc., return of writ duly executed has been made to the Clerk by Chas. F. Chillingworth, Deputy Marshal of Hawaii.

Has Been in Manila.

Mr. Jenningson, of the Hawaiian Trading Company in years ago made several business trips to Manila. He says that when affairs are settled in the Philippines there will be fine openings on Luzon and several other Islands for men enterprise and capital. Mr. Jenningson mentions tobacco, sugar, indigo and hemp as articles in which money can be made. The natives have so long been oppressed that they have no ambition, but it is believed that under liberal rule they will take active interest in the material welfare of their country. There is plenty of labor in Manila and the soil is fertile. Mr. Jenningson, who of late years has been a financial factor, at one time published a newspaper in the State of Nevada.

PEACE COMMISSION.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish Peace Commission held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session opened this afternoon it was believed the Cuban question would not be decided today, but would be taken up again at the joint session of Monday next.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, distorting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods Just Received by..

HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited);
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850.
Accumulated Funds.....£2,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000
Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000
Total reichsmarks.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £ 2,000,000
Subscribed.....2,750,000 2,750,000
Paid up Capital.....687,500 687,500

2-Fire Fund.....2,750,000 2,750,000
3-Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,500 10,127,500
£13,558,000 £ 13,558,000

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,501,277 £ 1,501,277
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,276,611 £ 1,276,611
£2,777,888 £ 2,777,888

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

